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[1861]

ANNOUNCEMENT

of

TACK LOONG

The Oldest and Largest Chinaware Concern
in Canton.

Our patrons are desired to note that Mr. Li Hon CHY, also known as NG SHEUNG, who has heretofore represented this house for the Foreign Department, is no longer in our employ and has no authority to act on our behalf in any capacity whatsoever. Our new partner, Mr. FUNG YIU HING, also known as PO HING, will represent this house hereafter.

The general management and staff, except the above change, remain the same as before and all commands or enquiries will receive the same care and prompt attention as in the past.

Canton, February 1, 1918.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES).]

A RETURNED BANISHEE.

Chan Piu was indicted for returning from banishment before the expiry of his term.

The prisoner said he was told that he was banished for five years only and would not have returned had he known it was for twenty years.

His Lordship remarked that the prisoner was told by the interpreter that he was banished for twenty years. In 1912 he was banished for five years and returned after two months.

His Lordship sentenced prisoner to three years' hard labour.

A CARETAKER ROBBED.

Li Ki, a runner, and Li Lap, a coolie employed at the Canton wharf, pleaded guilty to feloniously assaulting and robbing Li Lo Hon, the wife of the caretaker of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on January 14th.

The Crown Solicitor said that the prisoners entered the house, bound and gagged the woman. They had visited the house a week previously on the pretext that they desired to enter into business with the caretaker.

The Chief Justice, in sentencing both the prisoners to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive ten strokes of the "cat," remarked that there had been no evidence, that they had weapons in their possession, he would have passed a severer punishment.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK.

Yeung Wing, Li Wing and Chan So were indicted for committing an armed robbery on a junk on January 1st.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. Edward Ezra (foreman), J. F. H. Castro, Peng Siu Hang, J. C. Noronha, L. C. Lopes, A. Ireson and E. J. de Figueiredo.

The Crown Solicitor said the prisoners committed the robbery on a junk at East Point. Evidence would be given by a sampan man that on the night in question he was at Bowington Canal when he was hailed by six men, who told him to row them out to a junk. He did so, not expecting anything, and when they got up to the junk they went aboard and tied the master and his wife up. They then rowed back and when they were leaving the shore, a cry of robbery was raised. An inspector of the tramways heard the cry and was able to arrest the first prisoner, who was taken to the Police Station, and although he had not been charged he said he could find some of the men who took part in the robbery. He took the police to a house, where the other prisoners were arrested. The junk master said he could identify the first prisoner.

The tramway inspector was commended for his conduct by the Chief Justice. The boatman who had rowed the men to the junk was questioned by his Lordship regarding the identity of the third prisoner. The Chief Justice had this prisoner removed from the dock and placed among a number of Chinese in Court and the boatman was asked to identify him, which he did immediately.

Kaka On, master of the junk No. 2,568, said that on January 1st last he was on the fore part of the boat with five junks. His wife and children were in the cabin aft. He went to bed at 7 o'clock, and between 9 and 10 p.m. he was awakened by a noise and saw his sliding door being opened by the first prisoner. Then four men entered and each of them pointed a knife at him and told him, "Turn round and look at the partition. If you do not do so we will stab you." Then they ransacked everything in the cabin and left the boat. Witness recognised only the first robber. Just before the robbers were about to leave, his hands were tied behind his back. The value of the property taken was between \$200 and \$300.

The first prisoner asked witness what hat he (prisoner) was wearing during the alleged robbery. Witness replied that he did not notice any hat.

Prisoner said that at the time he was arrested he was wearing a hat.

The Chief Justice—When people are attacked by robbers they do not pay much attention to what the robbers are wearing.

The Chief Justice (to witness)—Are you quite sure that the first prisoner slid open the door?—Witness: I am quite certain. I could identify him by the light that was hanging up. I did not notice the man who tied me up.

The Chief Justice—When you said to the Magistrate that you could not recognise the first man whom did you refer to?—Witness: I identified the first prisoner all along.

The Crown Solicitor—I presume the statement meant that he did not know the prisoner.

Wan Kwa, a Chinese constable, said that the first prisoner was brought to him at 2 a.m. at No. 2, Station. The prisoner made a statement, and witness, accompanied by an Inspector, took prisoner to the second floor of house No. 25, Macgregor Street. In the second cubicle three men were sleeping. The first prisoner, pointing out the second prisoner, who was sleeping on the floor, said: "That is Li Wing; he told me to go." Li Wing and the third prisoner said they were sleeping there and they did not go to the junk. The first prisoner pointed to Li Wing as the ring-leader. He did not say anything about number 3. The only thing that the first prisoner said was: "This is Yeung Wing."

The Chief Justice—But you first said that he said: "This is Li Wing; he told me to go."

Witness—That is what he said. The first prisoner suggested that the second asked him to go, but did not suggest that the latter committed the robbery.

Lai Sang, employed in the Naval Yard, said that he was the principal tenant of 25, Macgregor Street. The second prisoner lived in the same house with him, but he did not know the others, although.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A CHANGE OF COMPLEXION.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese.

Complainant said he and defendant had a little argument over some money transaction, and defendant, suddenly taking up a chopper, hit him with the blunt part of it on the head. He "turned green and yellow" in turn.

Defendant said he used the hatchet because complainant came with a crowd in order to strike terror into him.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

THEFT OF COAL.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of coal from a coal yard at Tai Kok Tsui.

A Chinese detective said that at 7 a.m. the previous day he was at Tai Kok Tsui, when he noticed defendant, coming from the water-front carrying two baskets containing the coal.

Defendant said a man engaged him to carry the coal off a coal junk, lying alongside the water-front.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$10; in default, fourteen days' hard labour.

OPIMUM AND DYNAMITE.

A Chinese, who has just returned from North Borneo, pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of twelve taels of opium and six sticks of dynamite.

Inspector Kent said the defendant was going on board a steamer for Canton when he was arrested and searched. The opium was found concealed in a tea basket, while the dynamite was hidden at the bottom of a gunny bag.

Defendant said he purchased the dynamite from a foreman of a mine in North Borneo.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$750 for being in unlawful possession of opium, which was confiscated, and \$25 for the dynamite; the alternative being four months' hard labour.

A GAMBLING RAID.

Fourteen Chinese were charged with gambling with dice on the hillside, south of Shing On Street, in Saiwanho.

Sergeant Field stated that gambling had been carried on in that district for a considerable period. Receiving information on Sunday, he, accompanied by several Chinese detectives, raided the gambling den. As he approached the place, one of the defendants, who was kept as a "look-out," blew a whistle warning the gamblers, who ran away. There was a large crowd of nearly a hundred present. The police gave chase and caught the defendants.

All the defendants, except No. 5, pleaded not guilty and said they were merely on-lookers.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged them, but fined the fifth defendant \$5.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Two Chinese were charged with uttering and passing a five-dollar bank note of the Chartered Bank which they had altered to represent \$100.

Inspector Brazil said that on the 13th instant both men visited a house at 120, Hollywood Road, where a regular gambling school was being carried on. One of the defendants gave the other a forged \$100 bill and told him to stake \$20 on a game of pai k'o. They lost, and the banker took up the \$100 bill and returned \$50 change, after which the defendants left the place. The banker, when trying to change the note, found that it was forged and reported the matter to the Police. Inquiries were at once made which led to the arrest of the defendants. It was a clever fraud. Inspector Brazil added that another charge of passing a forged \$100 bill to a mail-keeper in the Central Market would be preferred.

The defendants pleaded ignorance of the facts. Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Wednesday.

They came to the place occasionally and were there on the night of January 1st. He went to sleep at 8 o'clock, and if they after that hour.

An Inspector of Police attached to No. 2 Station said that on Jan. 1st an identification parade took place in the presence of Mr. King. The master of the junk identified the first prisoner as having gone into his cabin.

The Chief Justice, addressing the jury, said that an accomplice's evidence given against any man should be received with caution, unless there was some corroboration. Any statement made by one man against another in the latter's absence was not evidence. The jury must have some material corroboration before they convicted the second and third prisoners. His Lordship then analysed the evidence and pointed out that the owner and the boatmen said that they did not recognise all the prisoners.

The jury found the second and third prisoners not guilty and the first guilty.

His Lordship accordingly discharged Nos. 2 and 3. Addressing Yeung Wing, he said:—Yeung Wing, you are a dangerous character. You are one of the class of men who are making the work of the police difficult. There is no doubt that you were a party to the robbery, and it is no use to make out that you were instigated by another man. You went to this junk with a party to commit this robbery, using force and being in possession of a knife with which one of you cut the hand of one of the women. It is owing to men of your dangerous character that the law has given the Court power to impose the "cat," and it is my duty to continue to do so until this state of affairs ceases. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for six years with hard labour and receive ten strokes of the "cat."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CHINA SILK TRADE.

SHANGHAI SCHEME TO IMPROVE IT.

GOVERNMENT MUST AID.

A well attended meeting of the members and friends of the Foreign Silk Association was held in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce rooms, on Feb. 6th, when the scheme for the improvement of sericulture in China was explained (says the N.C. Daily News).

Mr. E. T. Byrne, who presided, said the object of the meeting was to inaugurate the means of improving the cultivation of the silk worm in China. This Association, he added, has had in mind schemes for the improvement of sericulture for a long time past, but we have not been able to persuade our Chinese friends to see eye to eye with us in the all-important measures for the raising of funds, and I may say even now that the proportionate amounts placed in the hands of the Special Committee does not show that they have yet grasped the importance of our endeavour, but as a start is imperative, it is necessary that the foreigner should show the lead.

JAPAN'S TREMENDOUS GROWTH.

A few figures may illustrate the effects of government supervision of the industry such as is practised in Japan. During the seasons:

1907/8 Japan exported	93,110 bales.
1916/7	226,559 "
1907/8 Shanghai	57,553 "
1916/7	95,947 "

Going back to a still earlier date we find in the season 1873/74 Japan exported 15,000 bales against 54,000 from Shanghai.

From which you see we have made but little headway, whilst Japan on the other hand has gone forward enormously, and I am not including silk piece-goods of which China's export is negligible in comparison with Japan.

Not only Japan but practically all other silk-producing nations have the Government as a guiding hand in sericulture, and naturally it will occur to us all. Why should we foreigners and Chinese put our hands in our pockets to find funds that the Chinese Government should provide? That is a question, gentlemen, I have no solution for at the moment. The export duty for steam flatures, for instance, is Ts. 10 per picul and therefore, if the Government could by an expenditure of, say, Ts. 10,000 increase that export by say, 10,000 bales, they would be repaid 300 per cent.

China is unfortunately at a standstill, if not actually going back, for that reason we have to show some example of energy, to advance the production of silk, which history tells us originated in this great country, which I am sorry to say no longer seems capable of looking after her offspring.

HOW PRODUCTION HAS FALLEN.

Coming to recent times, I can well remember when 44 piculs of dry Shao-shing cocoons were guaranteed to produce one picul of silk, now it requires five piculs and more. The same tale can be told of Wushieh and other important silk centres. However, that is not the point. We maintain that by careful selection of the eggs 2½ to 4 piculs of cocoons will be enough to produce a picul of silk, and I leave your imagination to calculate the enormous increase we shall have in silk both for home consumption as well as export, and at I feel sure, a lower cost. In Japan, I am told, some grades of cocoons yield 3 piculs to 1 of silk, this is perhaps the limit of perfection. There is one thing more I have to say on this subject which, of course, is somewhat technical, but the bigger the yield, the better the quality, hence we may hope to gain both ways.

As regards funds this year, the Chinese, the French Chamber of Commerce and this Association have contributed in equal proportions. This should not be, and the Chinese, who will be the chief gainers, should and will have to put up a much larger share in future, and as I have already told you, the future will really rest on the Government in the end. However, there are many who will profit out of the trade besides dealers, merchants and growers. I refer to foreign banks, insurance and shipping companies as well as others, and next year I hope they will fall in line with us and help to feed the worm that produces the silken thread.

There are still others who should do their best to help this scheme along until we can get the wheels of Government moving, and they are those interested in silk, in New York, Lyons, Milan, London and other centres where it is imported.

While we are trying to make our Chinese friends help themselves, let us carry on the work to the best of our ability and trust later on we shall have some repayment for our trouble and expenditure.

The scheme we have in view naturally depend on the funds provided, but they will follow on the lines that have been successful in other countries. This year we propose to assist and advise those experimental stations that are already in existence; besides which buy cocoons and examine the eggs on the Pasteur system, by which in 1916 we shall have a supply that can be guaranteed to be healthy and provide worms that will not die in the third or fourth stage, but live to produce cocoons of good size and quality.

PASTEUR'S METHOD.

M. Knight said they, as Frenchmen, took a great interest in the matter of 35 years ago sericulture in their own country was in as great a danger as that of China to-day. M. Pasteur, in 1860, discovered the method to save the sericulture of France. That method had been used in other countries with good effect, and would, if adopted, save that of China. The danger which they foresaw was big, but the remedy was at hand. The committee had shown them what was to be done and it was up to those interested in the trade and indeed in the country to do it.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADE.

All ranks, other than those on duty on that day, will parade at Caroline Road, Causeway Bay, on Friday next, February 22nd. Fall in in Column of Sections, facing tramway terminus, at 5.35 p.m. Uniform with helmets. Constables will wear mushroom tops (and not spikes) with helmets.

Six tramcars will leave Queen's Statue Square (opposite Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Members will board these independently and proceed to Causeway Bay. Tramcars for the return journey will leave Causeway Bay at about 6.45 p.m.

Staff Inspectors McEwen and Mackenzie will attend. Others are exempted.

STOPS, CENTRAL STATION. Members are reminded that the Central Store is open only between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on week days (Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

CASES.

Departmental Orders Nos. 10 and 11. In future all reports of cases, accidents, etc., are to be sent to this office, addressed to the Secretary to the D.S.P. (Reserve).

Staff Inspector McEwen and Trooper Sergeant Kew will hand in their records accordingly.

CRUISE REPORTS. All ranks are directed as far as possible to keep themselves in touch with the information posted at Headquarters Club.

DISCIPLINE.

General Notification of February 5th last operates as from this date. The attention of patrolmen is drawn thereto.

EQUIPMENT.

Puggarees, Armbands and Shoulder Badges may be had on application through F. Os to Crown-Sergeant Castro.

By Order, T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, February 18th, 1918.

Mr. A. P. Stokes asks us to notify those who have goods to advertise and desire to benefit the Mercantile Marine in England and the Naval Prisoners-of-War that advertisements for the programme of the entertainment to take place at the Theatre Royal next Saturday will be very welcome. Those who wish to advertise will kindly send form of advertisement to Mr. A. P. Stokes, "Kingsclere," not later than this evening, accompanied by cheque for \$25, as much more as they may feel disposed to give.

economic development of China as a whole to see that everything possible was done on the lines suggested.

AMERICA'S REQUIREMENTS.

Mr. Julian Arnold said the United States was not a sericultural country, but it was a big silk consuming country, probably consuming more than any other silk importing country. He pointed out that 50 per cent of the export of silk from China was taken by the United States, and that there appeared to be no indications of a cessation in the development of that demand. Indeed, it was showing indications of increase rather than otherwise. They in America expected a great deal from China in this respect. The American Silk Association had been working on the lines of obtaining an improvement in the past years—not working for an improvement in sericulture so much as an improvement in the methods of preparing the silk for the high speed looms of America. Unfortunately the representations which had already been made to the Chinese Government had had little effect. Last year China was visited by Mr. Denny who was engaged in propaganda work for the improvement of the silk for the American looms. Less than 20 per cent of American silk came from China, not on account of its quality but on account of the methods of its preparation. There were in China great opportunities for a development of the silk industry and its potentialities on the American market and he, as Commercial Attaché, was glad to see the commendable effort that was being made by the Silk Association.

CHINESE SUPPORT.

Mr. Ting Yu-ling agreed that the matter was really one for the Chinese Government, for it was the Chinese grower who would directly benefit, of course, so also would the foreigner indirectly.

Mr. Yang Shing-tsz said that the vice-president of the Chinese Silk Association desired him to say a few words on behalf of himself and the members of his Association. They approved of the movement initiated by the Foreign Silk Association and they would give it their best support. On the subject of improvement in sericulture the Chinese Association as long ago as ten years ago approached the Central Government asking for support in the matter, but on account of revolution, internal troubles and various foreign questions the Central Government had been unable to do anything.

A SALUTARY RESOLUTION. The chairman then said that the movement was strongly supported by the French Chamber of Commerce, and in proposing the following resolution, which was carried unanimously, said it would be sent to Peking in due course:—

Resolved that this meeting considers that the silk industry of China is suffering from want of Government direction and assistance. Such should be forthcoming as an early date, and in view of the large amount collected in taxes should be of a substantial character sufficient to put the trade on a sound and expanding basis.

The chairman announced that the sum of Ts. 5,794.80, had been subscribed voluntarily by the silk firms in Shanghai.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG. FIRST ANNUAL MEETING. IMPORTANT PUBLIC QUESTIONS AWAITING CONSIDERATION.

The first annual general meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong was held last evening at the City Hall. It was presided over by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. J. Bentley (Hon. Secretary).

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the statement of accounts, which showed a balance in hand of \$144.21, submitted by the Honorary Treasurer (Mr. E. A. M. Williams), said there had been no occasion during the past year to call a public meeting of that organization, and it might appear, on the surface, that no work had been done. In reality, however, there had been a good deal of spadework going on. Much, in its present state, could not go before the public eye, but must inevitably bear fruit later. The only occasion on which it seemed likely that a public meeting would be called to invoke the assistance of the Association was in connection with the Service dollar, but on representation by the General and the Government it seemed undesirable that a public meeting should be held, the more so, as the serious grievance appeared likely to be remedied in the near future. To a certain extent the grievance of the Service men had been redressed, and if that Association did not take any part in that matter it was not due to any lack of sympathy with the men or with their cause.

During the course of the year the following letter was addressed by the Association to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Hongkong, October 1917.
The Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir,—On behalf of the recently formed Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong (of which I enclose a copy of the Rules and Regulations), I beg to draw your attention to paragraph (b) of clause 2, "Objects" clause, which covers two points, both of which are of considerable importance at the present time, namely:

1.—The claim of this Colony to express its views, by its own direct representative, on post-war trade policy; and
2.—The claim of this Colony to direct representation on any Imperial Council, Parliament or Association to be formed as part of a scheme of Imperial Federation or Unity.

Upon the above two points the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, comprising our local experts in trade, shipping and finance, in a letter to the Hongkong Government, dated the 8th January last, a copy of which has been forwarded to you in connection with the Recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies, expressed their views as follows:

"In view of the fact that a Conference of representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, as fore-shadowed by the Prime Minister recently, may at some future date be convened, it appears desirable to my Committee that application should be made by the Colonies to have their nominees present on that occasion. If this cannot be arranged, the Colonies should, at least, have the right to send their representatives, elected by the Chamber of Commerce, home to advise the Secretary of State, who, in the scheme outlined by the Prime Minister, will represent the Colonies at the Conference.

My Committee also consider that the Colony should elect its own member of the Imperial Parliament.
In support of the above expressed desire of the Chamber of Commerce to have their nominee present at the Conference the following arguments may be urged:

1.—That it is impossible for any Secretary of State, however gifted and experienced, to satisfactorily represent the views of over 50 Colonies and Protectorates, which differ widely from one another in their geographical, industrial and commercial conditions, as may be seen by comparing *inter alia* Hongkong, Ceylon, Cyprus, the East African Protectorates, the Federated Malay States, Fiji, Mauritius, the West African Colonies, and the West Indies.
2.—That Hongkong, in particular, is a Colony *not* *gens*, situated as it is on the borders of the vast country of China; and that it differs considerably in its trade conditions from such comparatively near neighbours as the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Ceylon, though sometimes grouped with them.

Whilst it is realized that it might be impracticable to give to every one of the representatives of such Crown Colonies and Protectorates a separate vote at such a Conference, such representatives might, if it is submitted, be fittingly conceded the right of audience so as to enable them to lay before the meeting any special views and requirements of their own particular Crown Colony or Protectorate. Such Colonial Representatives would also thus enjoy the very great advantage of meeting the representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India, and of hearing post-war trade problems discussed and threshed out in all their various bearings.

different Colonies and Protectorates separately, in ignorance of the views of the Dominions and of other Crown Colonies and Protectorates, are not so likely to lead to a successful solution of post-war trade problems, from an Imperial point of view, as if such problems were threshed out in the Conference.

With regard to the second of the above two points, namely, the claim of Hongkong to be represented on any Imperial Council, Parliament or Association to be formed as part of a scheme of Imperial Federation or Unity, we would respectfully urge the importance of Hongkong as a great shipping junction and as the chief depot for the distribution of goods to the Southern part of China, and, generally, as the centre of British influence in the Far East, and we do not doubt that, in the case of numerous other Crown Colonies and Protectorates, equally strong pleas could be put forward for their representation on the Imperial Council or Parliament. Moreover, on behalf of the claim of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates generally to such representation, we would urge that collectively they are of considerable importance to the Empire in shipping, trade, population, area and resources.

If it be said that we are trying to establish new precedents we would beg leave to quote, in reply, the words of the Prime Minister at the Guildhall, when he received the Freedom of the City of London:

"We are a thousand years older and wiser since the war. There is no part of the sphere of statecraft in which there is greater need for revised ideas than in our attitude towards the great commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire."
I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN BENTLEY
(Hon. Secretary, Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong).

The following was received in reply from the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary:

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 29th August, 1917, I am directed to state that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested that your Association may be informed, in reply to the points raised by them,

1.—That he does not consider it practicable to invite the Crown Colonies to send representatives to this country to advise on post-war trade policy; but that, as they are aware, steps have been taken to ascertain the views held in Hongkong, as elsewhere, on the matters dealt with at the Paris Conference.

2.—That in the event of any Imperial Council, Parliament, or Association such as they refer to being proposed he has no doubt that the position of the Crown Colonies would receive due consideration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Sd.) CLAUD SEVERN
(Colonial Secretary).

The Hon. Sec., Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

The Chairman proceeded: The primary cause for which the Association came into being was the question of Constitutional reform in Hongkong. It seemed wise that, in consideration of the great war now being waged, no representation from this Colony on so important a subject as that should be made, as it would not be likely to receive the full and mature consideration it deserved. It was also in the minds of the Committee that it was undesirable in any sense to embarrass either the local Government or the Home Government in its conduct of the war. Therefore, they had held their hands during the past year with regard to the formation of any petition for increased representation on the Legislative Council. But they only held their hand until the close of the war; or until the end of the war was in sight. When that time arrived the Committee, behind the weight of the Association behind it, would try their best to remove the anomaly of nominative representation in a constitutional crown colony. When the time was ripe that matter would be pushed to its multiple issues with the full weight of that Association and the bulk of the whole Colony behind it. (Applause.) He conceived that the Association, to fulfil its full possibilities, would also become something in the nature of a Ratepayers' Association such as they had at home. This was the more necessary owing to the absence of anything like municipal representation such as obtained in Shanghai. He thought that it was within the powers of the Association to deal with all questions of local interest and importance in connection with the various Government Departments, and if any apparent evil existed in connection with any one of them and was not redressed through the usual channels, then it would be within the province of the Association to draw the attention of the Government to that evil and continue to attack it until it was redressed. At the present moment, as the Press would reveal later, the efficiency both of the Police and the Fire Brigade was being called into question, and if the answer was not satisfactory and the public were not satisfied that the two Forces were efficient, then the Government was likely to hear more about the matter from the Association. (Hear, hear.) Then, as regards the question of road development in the Colony, while the Committee felt the fullest sympathy with the work being carried on in the New Territory, they thought it should not be at the expense of making the roads safe within the Colony. Owing to the development of motor traffic the development of roads on the Island demanded the serious consideration of the Government. There were roads within Hongkong which were unsafe to travel upon. It was unwise and undesirable to spend money on opening up roads in newly-acquired Crown land while the roads in Hongkong remained neglected. (Hear, hear.) It further seemed desirable to draw attention to the crying need for a centrally situated purely British School. (Hear, hear.) For the last two or three years there had been no means of sending children home to be educated, and he thought that the trend of things in the Colony was such that in the future it would be increasingly difficult for people to send their children home for their education. Therefore, it was of paramount importance that British children, born of British parentage, should be given an opportunity of obtaining a first-class education in the Colony. (Hear, hear.) At the present time there were not less than thirty children, he understood, coming from Quarry Bay to Schools in Hongkong. It was not unreasonable to ask that a branch school should be established for them in the district of Quarry Bay. Another question that was likely to come up during the present year was that of adequate hospital accommodation for European patients. Any person who had studied that question and his friend, Mr. Pollock, had done so—could not fail to be struck by the fact that at the present time the Hospital accommodation for European patients in Hongkong was not satisfactory and called for close investigation with a view to its improvement. They had reason to ask, he thought, why the Barker Road Hospital, which was largely established by funds subscribed by the public at the time of the Jubilee celebrations, should be given over to the care of Government employees. (Applause.) He hoped that question would be taken up by the Government, otherwise they would have to ask for a further report on the matter. He conceived that the Reform Association would have great possibilities in the future, as the guardian of public opinion. It was the only means afforded to public opinion to express its real feeling on any subject of importance in such a way that the Government might know that the public meant to be heard. No representative of any Government dare persistently ignore the weight of public opinion. But to ensure that result they must not only be united in their opinions but enthusiastic. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, in seconding, said that though there was only a small number present he would like to point out that there were 253 subscribing members of the Association. The hon. gentleman then went on to read the warm tribute which General Smuts in his speech to the members of the Empire Parliament, Assistant at the House of Commons on April 7th, 1917, paid to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman as an Empire Builder. General Smuts said: "He was a wise man with a profound feeling, and profound political instinct. He achieved work in South Africa by one wise act of statesmanship which has already borne and will continue to bear the most far-reaching results in the history of this Empire." The act which General Smuts praised in this manner was the act of granting local autonomy to the South African Union. (Applause.) They in Hongkong might take heart from another remark by General Smuts to the effect that the Dominions themselves originally started as Crown Colonies. Mr. Pollock went on to refer to the statement of President Wilson that the world must be made safe for Democracy. That was an excellent text for the Association, whose object was to make the Government of the Colony more democratic and more representative. (Applause.) When the war was over the Association would take vigorous steps to press forward their just demands. The Association, as they had heard, also desired to put forward any matter of general local interest, and he hoped that the members would send their suggestions on any matter of importance to the hon. secretary; it would receive careful attention by the Committee. Referring to the letter sent to the Secretary of State, Mr. Pollock said they had often heard that the Pacific Ocean was the ocean of the future, and it was surely necessary that the important east coast of Asia, which would play an increasing part in the world of the future, should be represented on any Imperial Council not only by Hongkong, but also by British Malaya. (Applause.)

The following officers were then elected:—
President—Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Vice-President—Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
Hon. Secretary—Mr. H. B. L. Dowling.
Hon. Treasurer—Mr. E. A. M. Williams.
Committee—Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. A. D. Coulson, Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. E. Ormiston, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. D. Templeton, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. G. C. Alabaster, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. S. D. Seton, Dr. O. Forsyth, Mr. A. E. Griffin, and Mr. J. Bentley.

able to spend money on opening up roads in newly-acquired Crown land while the roads in Hongkong remained neglected. (Hear, hear.) It further seemed desirable to draw attention to the crying need for a centrally situated purely British School. (Hear, hear.) For the last two or three years there had been no means of sending children home to be educated, and he thought that the trend of things in the Colony was such that in the future it would be increasingly difficult for people to send their children home for their education. Therefore, it was of paramount importance that British children, born of British parentage, should be given an opportunity of obtaining a first-class education in the Colony. (Hear, hear.) At the present time there were not less than thirty children, he understood, coming from Quarry Bay to Schools in Hongkong. It was not unreasonable to ask that a branch school should be established for them in the district of Quarry Bay. Another question that was likely to come up during the present year was that of adequate hospital accommodation for European patients. Any person who had studied that question and his friend, Mr. Pollock, had done so—could not fail to be struck by the fact that at the present time the Hospital accommodation for European patients in Hongkong was not satisfactory and called for close investigation with a view to its improvement. They had reason to ask, he thought, why the Barker Road Hospital, which was largely established by funds subscribed by the public at the time of the Jubilee celebrations, should be given over to the care of Government employees. (Applause.) He hoped that question would be taken up by the Government, otherwise they would have to ask for a further report on the matter. He conceived that the Reform Association would have great possibilities in the future, as the guardian of public opinion. It was the only means afforded to public opinion to express its real feeling on any subject of importance in such a way that the Government might know that the public meant to be heard. No representative of any Government dare persistently ignore the weight of public opinion. But to ensure that result they must not only be united in their opinions but enthusiastic. (Applause.)

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The following report, dated 14th February, has been received by the Association from the Chief Examination Officer in connection with the recent earthquake shocks felt at Hongkong:

"I beg to report, experiencing what appeared to be an earthquake shock at 2.08 p.m. to-day. The launch vibrated severely for about one minute, and the vibrations were accompanied by a noise similar to the priming of a large boiler. Large fish have been floating about on the surface in an exhausted condition for the last two weeks or so, and fishermen have explained to me that this was caused by great heat at the bottom."

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SPORT. HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE AVERAGES.

The best scores on Saturday were 63 by T. E. Pearce, who seems settled at the top of the batting averages; 76 by G. E. Marley; 64 by Capt. Gray; and 60 (not out) by Commander Gibson.

Pearce, Marley, Stalker and Gibson all occupy prominent positions in both lists and are the Colony's most versatile players.
Cobb, Stalker, Morgan and Donnelly all had splendid bowling analysis on Saturday, while last week's leaders were badly hit by Marley and Brayshaw. It says a great deal for Marley's 75 that most of the runs were hit off Hamilton, who has for a long time topped the bowling averages. Marley looks as if he would make 500 runs and take 50 wickets before the season finishes, while Gibson and Stalker have a good chance of sharing this honour.

Averages compiled to date will be found below:—

BATTING AVERAGES.				
	Innings	Not out	Runs	Average
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	11	1	180	66.6
H. E. Marley, H.K.C.C.	10	0	80	41.9
G. E. Marley, H.K.C.C.	7	1	70	39.3
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	15	4	106	42.9
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	14	1	115	46.9
Com. Gibson, Navy	9	2	113	36.7
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	11	0	75	37.5
Sig. Haek, Navy	12	1	60	32.7
A. H. Ramjahn, U.C.C.	12	1	72	31.4
D. M. Goodall, U.C.C.	12	1	70	24.4
K. Brayshaw, U.C.C.	8	1	41	16.9
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	12	4	70	12.2
A. A. Claxton, K.C.C.	8	1	18	16.7
W. H. Dixon, U.C.C.	11	0	45	25.5
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	14	2	52	23.1
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	10	0	64	23.1
L. E. S. Hodge, K.C.C.	11	0	82	24.6
M. H. Abbas, C.C.C.	11	1	74	22.1

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.				
	O.	R.	W.	A.
Pearce, H.K.C.C.	28	99	14	7.07
Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	120	323	42	7.69
Cobb, K.C.C.	170	465	54	8.61
Stalker, K.C.C.	92	261	29	9
Brayshaw, U.C.C.	118	344	36	9.56
Marley, U.C.C.	131	392	43	9.56
Gibson, Navy	111	359	37	9.70
Wickell, C.S.C.C.	69	217	21	10.33
Bird, C.S.C.C.	90	269	25	10.48
Redmond, U.C.C.	63	211	20	10.55
Crippwell, R.E.	137	572	54	10.59
Morgan, H.K.C.C.	98	372	35	10.62
Baines, R.G.A.	81	229	21	10.90
Reakes, R.E.	137	545	49	11.12
Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	157	568	48	11.14
Pestonji, K.C.C.	141	413	37	11.16
Graham, C.C.C.	260	645	53	12.17
Boocock, R.G.A.	65	144	20	12.2
Athorne, R.G.A.	79	439	32	13.71
Un. How Fan, C.R.C.	196	730	53	13.77

BILLIARDS WAR CHARITY MATCH.

A billiard match has been arranged between Mr. Stokes, Shanghai, and Sgt. W. Pitt, Hongkong, on the 25th instant, at the Victoria Recreation Club, at 9 p.m., in aid of War Charities.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

There was a large audience in the Ball Room at Government House last evening when Mr. Denman Fuller, by kind permission of H.E. the Governor, gave a recital, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Prisoners of War Fund and the Funds of the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League. The audience included H.E. the Governor and Miss May, and everyone present must have thoroughly appreciated the high class musical programme provided. Mr. Fuller was assisted by Mr. W. McQuade, a talented violinist. Mr. McQuade, a "Tommy," has, apparently, been hiding his talent under a bush since he has been in the Colony, for this is the first time, we believe, that he has been listened to in public. After hearing his execution last evening it is sincerely to be hoped, on behalf of the real music-loving public of Hongkong, that the violinist will frequently appear on the local concert platform. He possesses a musician's soul, his technique gives evidence of careful tutoring, and the result is always a picturesque rendering. His studies, "Swing Song" and "Cannonetta," were beautiful music pictures, and the excellence of the violinist's various items was enhanced by the admirably played accompaniments of Mrs. Black. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the many pieces played by Mr. Denman Fuller. They were all rendered in the pianist's inimitable style and the audience never tired of listening to him. Mr. Fuller obliged with several encore items.

UNION CHURCH LADIES' WORK PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases to Major Davis, Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing the following:—25 suits pyjamas, 127 shirts, 141 handkerchiefs, 108 pairs socks, 7 pairs knee-caps, 13 pairs bed socks, 18 pairs mittens, 62 mufflers, 17 helmets, 4 wool caps, 84 milk covers, 12 eye bandages, 25 many-tail bandages, 8 surgical caps, 28 face cloths, 72 towels, and 1 pair slippers.

The following letter has been received:—
North Camp, Ripon,
14th December, 1917.

The Secretary,
Ladies' Working Party,
Union Church, Hongkong.

Dear Madam,—I wish to thank you most sincerely for the handsome gifts received from you for the men of the Argyll-Batteralions. I have arranged that these should be divided and sent to Argyll-Batteralions serving in France, where I am sure they will be fully appreciated and be most useful. On behalf of the men I offer you most cordial thanks.—I am, yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. H. TOWNKIN (1st Col.),
5th Res. Bn. Argy. and Sutherland Highlanders.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.


HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF AUTO SCOOTERS

THE MOST SPORTY TOY YET PRODUCED EASY, HEALTH-GIVING, STRONG.

The rider propels the Auto Scooter with the ease of an ordinary bicycle by simply pressing the lever with the foot. The free wheel then allows the Auto Scooter to run on with the acquired momentum.


STOCKED IN THREE STYLES
VARNISHED \$20.00 WITH MUD GUARDS \$22.50 ENAMELED \$25.00

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



PUT
G. E.
EDISON LAMPS
IN EVERY SOCKET FOR
BETTER
BRIGHTER
LIGHT.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.



FOR THE RACES
SMART
MILLINERY
SUNSHADES
DRESSES.

CANTON—GMS. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.
Principal—Miss RENDLECK, M.A.
Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 15th, 1918.
Thorough English and Chinese Education.
Fees moderate.

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.
DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in Singapore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WRITING INKS of every description, manufactured by **NATIONAL CHINA CHEMICAL CO.**, 20, Parkes Road, Tientsin. Correspondence Invited. [1044]

LOST

IN Kowloon, on Sunday, 17th, between Wigan Tennis Club and the Ferry, **A CIGARETTE CASE** (Striped Silver and Bronze with Monogram J. B. P.). Reward. Reply to—

J. B. P.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1045]

WANTED

ON 1st June, for Wei-Hai-Wei, Capable Foreign **NURSE** to take charge of an infant. Apply to—

NURSE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1049]



TENDERS

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Timber, Timber Materials and Spars to H.M. Naval Yard for one year from 1st April next.

Forms of Tender with full particulars may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer.

Tenders must reach H.M. Dockyard not later than 5th March next.

G. L. PLATT,
Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1046]

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"HANNA NIELSEN"

Captain L. J. Danelsen, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIVE DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to sale.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, 18th February 1918. [1047]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"COCONADA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Feb. at 4 P.M. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th Feb. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.**

Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1048]



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASTINGS," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 25th day of February, 1918, for the supply and delivery of Iron and Brass Castings, Manufactured from work, etc., to the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT for about nine months ending on December 31st, 1918.

Each Tenderer must produce with his tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum of \$500 (Dollars Five Hundred) as a pledge of the bona fides of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of his tender which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and shall be at liberty to accept any tender in whole or in part for any one or more of the articles offered.

For form of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1049]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Manxion, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1053]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1918. [1059]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6, Connaught Road, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1918, until THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1918. [1059]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1918, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd February to 1st March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1040]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE

ON and after 16th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every week day except Saturday.

The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS and after 10th February, 1918.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1918. [1000]

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1073]

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 9.15 P.M. (Quarterly).

Mr. A. P. STOKES, assisted by Members of the Hongkong A.D.C., will present

"ACID DROPS"

"FIVE BIRDS IN A CAGE"

"THE REST CURE"

(By Special Request).

Booking MOUTRIE'S—Tickets \$3, \$2, \$1.

Proceeds go (without any deduction) to the funds of the Mercantile Marine in England and Naval Prisoners of War.

[1059]

INTIMATIONS

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

to be held on

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), FEBRUARY 19th, 1918, 5.30 P.M.—CITY HALL,

when the following Resolution will be submitted—

That Rule 5 of the Society shall be changed from—

5. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in the Committee. The Committee shall consist of Seven Members elected at each Ordinary Annual General Meeting, together with the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and all Past Presidents present from time to time in Hongkong, who shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*. The Committee shall have power to fill up any casual vacancies that may occur in their body until the next Ordinary Annual General Meeting. At Meetings of the Committee three shall form a quorum.

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If passed a Ballot will then be taken for the Five Additional Members of the Committee.

All Members are urged to attend.

JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary.
[1018]

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

"ST. GEORGE'S DAY"

23rd April, 1918.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

\$500,000

(Hongkong Currency)

or more or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS.

Tickets \$5 each HONGKONG CURRENCY.

Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 5% War Loan of 1918 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par), and in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, 75 per cent will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 25 per cent will be given to War Charities.

The names to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:

First Prize ... 50 per cent.
Second ... 15 " "
Third ... 10 " "
100 smaller prizes ranging in amount from 25 " "

H.K. \$1,000 to H.K. \$50.

Winning Tickets must be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public in Hongkong, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will be closed in Hongkong on FRIDAY, the 12th April, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong, whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are—

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK (President).
N. J. STABB, Esq. (Vice-President).
His Honor Mr. H. H. J. GONFERZ,
G. S. ARCHBUTT, Esq.
H. W. BIRD, Esq.
C. MONTAGUE LEE, Esq.
W. J. KILDRUP, Esq.
H. R. B. HANCOCK, Esq.
L. N. LEES, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
J. H. RAMSAY, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer).
JOHN BENTLEY, Esq. (Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 23rd February, 1918.

LE C. LANDROUD (Hon. Treasurer).
CHAS. BESWICK (Hon. Secretary).
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.
[1034]

LOST

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CHEQUE DRAWN by the undersigned on the Bank of Taiwan, Hongkong (good for payment), and dated 2nd February, 1918, L\$5795 for \$1,500—Hongkong Currency, favouring Mr. TANAKA, has been MISLAIN or LOST. The public are warned not to negotiate the same.

TONG BENG & Co.
[1038]

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON February 1st, IRISH TERRIER BITCH ("BIDY"), brown colour, Licence number 321. Anyone detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.

G. RAPP,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1918. [1030]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S



THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

MARRIAGES

HOOPER-MORAN—At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, and afterwards at H.B.M. Consulate-General, on February 9th, **GILBERT HOOPER**, of Shanghai, to **LAURA ANIELA MARY**, eldest daughter of the late **WILLIAM MORAN** and Mrs. **FLORENCE GRAHAM**, of Sydney, Australia.

STRASSMAN-ROS—At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, on February 9th, **EDWARD STRASSMAN** to **JOSEFA ANGELA (Pepita) ROS**.

HOLMWOOD-CHAMBERS—At St. Luke's Church, Jersey, on December 11th, 1917, **GEORGE STANBRIDGE HOLMWOOD**, of Shanghai, China, Lieut., R.N.E., to **OLIVE CONSTANCE**, daughter of the late **SIR RICHARD CHAMBERS**, Crete Hill, South Nutfield, Surrey, and Mrs. Chambers, of Sea View, La Collette, Jersey, C.I.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Mrs. **IDA LINA MARIA D'ALMEIDA** & **CASTRO ALVES** express their grateful appreciation of the many tokens of sympathy with them in their recent bereavement, and also their thanks for the numerous floral tributes. [1043]

Hongkong Office: 10, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19th FEBRUARY, 1918.

AN URGENT NEED IN CHINA.

It is a matter of frequent comment that the Chinese, even now when they have learned to appreciate the benefits of railways, do not seem to grasp the importance of developing the subsidiary means of communication by which alone a railway will be enabled to play its proper part in developing the commercial wealth of the territory through which it passes. We, therefore, welcome the news that in one of the provinces at all events this side of the problem is receiving attention. A recent number of *Eastern Engineering* gives an interesting account of the establishment of a Road Board in the province of Chekiang by Governor CH'U YU-SHAN and of the proposals for constructing a system of high roads throughout the province. The completion of the scheme will take fifteen years, so that the criticism of mad haste, which has to be applied to so many Chinese undertakings, cannot be made in this instance. The total estimated cost is \$60,000,000, one-fifth of which is to be raised every year by the Provincial Treasury appropriating \$100,000 per annum for the purpose, while the balance is to be contributed by the districts deriving benefit from the new service. No information is given as to the mileage of roads to be constructed, but the proposed capital should be sufficient for a fairly comprehensive system. As the roadways are completed, the Board is to run motor buses on them, from which it is hoped to realize an annual net profit of \$1,000,000. On paper the scheme is certainly attractive and has much to commend it. Unfortunately, however, so many beautiful paper schemes for the benefit of China have come to nothing that, although we hope the present project may prove successful, we shall not be surprised if our hopes are not realized. Even if no other obstacle arises, we fear that financial difficulties may prove serious. The amount required every year is moderate, but every province now has so much difficulty in making both ends meet that we fear the Chekiang road fund may suffer the same fate as did the Imperial Navy fund in days gone by, and will be diverted to other more immediate requirements. Chinese statesmen and administrators lead such a hand-to-mouth existence in these days that we shall be very agreeably surprised if the Chekiang Government steadily prosecutes a scheme that will not reach full fruition for fifteen years, and if it is able to resist the temptation to "borrow" the road funds for the payment of troops or something equally urgent and unproductive. China's great need has always been for men of long views—men who would refuse to purchase present convenience at the cost of future progress—and this was never more true than it is now. To take a case in point: after the war there must be an unprecedented demand for raw materials of every kind, and there will be no country so well able to supply them as China should be. There is no country in the world that has undeveloped so large and varied a supply of raw materials as has China; if she would only take steps to make them accessible she might speedily build up an export trade far beyond the wildest dreams of the past and might place herself at the head of the world's suppliers. She has the goods but cannot deliver them on account of difficulties of communication. It will be many years before her railway schemes are completed, and by that time the golden opportunity may have passed. Besides, even when there is a network of railway lines covering the country there will still be numerous centres of supply that are many miles from the nearest artery of communication. Even in England many a farmer finds himself hampered in the disposal of his produce owing to the fact that he is, perhaps, seven or eight miles from the nearest railway, and we have noticed in a recent magazine a suggestion for the adoption in England, after the war, of *Richard Jefferies'* proposal for a system of light road-trains which would penetrate to the remotest farm. If in England the means of communication are not yet adequate to the fullest utilization of the wealth of the country, what will the state of affairs be in China even when the most comprehensive of her paper railway schemes has been completed? If the Chinese Government can find time to devote any attention to the postbellum economic situation, the first step it should take towards meeting it is to provide roadways that will make the Republic's supplies of raw material accessible when the great demand arises.

of which is to be raised every year by the Provincial Treasury appropriating \$100,000 per annum for the purpose, while the balance is to be contributed by the districts deriving benefit from the new service. No information is given as to the mileage of roads to be constructed, but the proposed capital should be sufficient for a fairly comprehensive system. As the roadways are completed, the Board is to run motor buses on them, from which it is hoped to realize an annual net profit of \$1,000,000. On paper the scheme is certainly attractive and has much to commend it. Unfortunately, however, so many beautiful paper schemes for the benefit of China have come to nothing that, although we hope the present project may prove successful, we shall not be surprised if our hopes are not realized. Even if no other obstacle arises, we fear that financial difficulties may prove serious. The amount required every year is moderate, but every province now has so much difficulty in making both ends meet that we fear the Chekiang road fund may suffer the same fate as did the Imperial Navy fund in days gone by, and will be diverted to other more immediate requirements. Chinese statesmen and administrators lead such a hand-to-mouth existence in these days that we shall be very agreeably surprised if the Chekiang Government steadily prosecutes a scheme that will not reach full fruition for fifteen years, and if it is able to resist the temptation to "borrow" the road funds for the payment of troops or something equally urgent and unproductive. China's great need has always been for men of long views—men who would refuse to purchase present convenience at the cost of future progress—and this was never more true than it is now. To take a case in point: after the war there must be an unprecedented demand for raw materials of every kind, and there will be no country so well able to supply them as China should be. There is no country in the world that has undeveloped so large and varied a supply of raw materials as has China; if she would only take steps to make them accessible she might speedily build up an export trade far beyond the wildest dreams of the past and might place herself at the head of the world's suppliers. She has the goods but cannot deliver them on account of difficulties of communication. It will be many years before her railway schemes are completed, and by that time the golden opportunity may have passed. Besides, even when there is a network of railway lines covering the country there will still be numerous centres of supply that are many miles from the nearest artery of communication. Even in England many a farmer finds himself hampered in the disposal of his produce owing to the fact that he is, perhaps, seven or eight miles from the nearest railway, and we have noticed in a recent magazine a suggestion for the adoption in England, after the war, of *Richard Jefferies'* proposal for a system of light road-trains which would penetrate to the remotest farm. If in England the means of communication are not yet adequate to the fullest utilization of the wealth of the country, what will the state of affairs be in China even when the most comprehensive of her paper railway schemes has been completed? If the Chinese Government can find time to devote any attention to the postbellum economic situation, the first step it should take towards meeting it is to provide roadways that will make the Republic's supplies of raw material accessible when the great demand arises.

The Rev. Father Netto, of the Jesuit Mission of Shihing, West River, will preach at the Catholic Cathedral on the occasion of the feast of N. S. des Passes, next Sunday. Last year Father Netto visited the Portuguese Community in Canton with very satisfactory results, and it is anticipated that his sermon in Hongkong will be much appreciated.

OUR MACAO CORRESPONDENT, confirming the report, which appeared in our issue of yesterday, of the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Jose Paulino d'Azevedo e Castro, says that the deceased prelate had been in failing health for some time past, and intended to make a trip to Europe, but was prevented by the war. His illness was of a week's duration. This is the first occasion on which a Bishop of Macao has died in the diocese.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A NUMBER OF INTERESTING QUESTIONS.

We understand that a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held on Thursday and that the agenda includes some thirty interesting questions which have been addressed to the Government by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. These questions relate to the Gresson Street tragedy, the numerical strength of the European Police Force, the weapons issued to the members of the Regular Force and the Reserve, the proficiency of the Force in the use of those weapons, the strength and equipment of the Fire Brigade, the advisability of exempting the volunteer members from police and military duties, and the statistics upon which H.E. the Governor based his recent statement with regard to the havoc wrought by alcohol in the ranks of the subordinate members of the local Civil Service.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BOLSHEVIKS AND WAR PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

PEKING, February 17th.

A report from Harbin states that the Bolsheviki have seized the gold mines at Krasnoyarsk. The Austro-German prisoners are freely mingling with the workmen and directing them. The prisoners have plenty of money and are buying travel permits.

The Germans control the electric stations, railways and locomotive depots. German domination is growing.

THE PLAGUE.

The plague reports are satisfactory, but the country districts have not been visited by the doctors. Probably the disease has spread further than is known yet.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HONG SAN PO."] February 18th.

THE TUCHUNSHIP.

General Luk Wing-ting has wired to various leaders in Canton stating that he did not order the Tuchun, Mok Wing-son, to leave his position just now. He states that he will order Mok to hand over the Tuchunship to Kwangtung people when the present troubles are ended.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming has reported that a number of the expeditionary soldiers were killed and wounded as the result of the recent earthquake shocks in Swatow. The Defence Commissioner sustained injuries to his head when his yamen collapsed.

BANDITS ATTACK PO-ON.

The magistrate of the Po-on district (near the New Territory) has reported that over 2,000 bandits declaring themselves to be General Lung's supporters, attacked the district city yesterday.

THE WAR.

NAVAL FIGHT IN DOVER STRAITS.

PALESTINE AND AFRICA OPERATIONS.

BOLSHEVIKS ENDANGERING CIVILISATION.

RUSSIA AFTER THE ARMISTICE.

Bravo-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN PARTY DISPERSED.

LONDON, February 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A patrol this morning surprised and dispersed a German working party eastward of Loos.

There was hostile artillery firing between Gouzeaucourt and the Scarpe River, also in the Lens sector and north-eastward of Ypres.

Despite the unfavourable conditions yesterday our aeroplanes machine-gunned a convoy and troops from a low altitude. One of our machines is missing.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, February 15th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was considerable activity of the enemy's artillery in the Queant sector.

We secured prisoners in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Lens.

A raid on a Belgian post eastward of A. Mercken was repulsed.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAID BY CANADIANS.

LONDON, February 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Canadians this morning successfully raided trenches at Lens and returned without loss. They captured a few prisoners.

There is hostile artillery fire on the Souchez River.

LATEST CABLES.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, February 16th.

A communiqué states:—There were fairly violent artillery actions in the same sector on the right of the Meuse, in Woivre and in Upper Alsace.

Two enemy detachments attempting to rush our lines on the Chauma Wood front were repulsed.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, February 15th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery struggle continued very lively in Champagne at night-time, notably in the sector of Butte-de-Mesnil. We captured 177 prisoners here on February 13th.

There was a violent bombardment at night-time on the right of the Meuse and in Woivre.

Our air squadrons on the night of February 12th dropped 4,500 kilograms of bombs on railway stations at Thionville, Conflans, Chamblay and Metz. Abions, causing fires and explosions at the two last-named places.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAIDS AROUND RHEIMS.

PARIS, February 15th.

A communiqué states:—To the north-west and east of Rheims we carried out raids, capturing prisoners.

There was fairly great reciprocal artillery firing in Champagne.

Our batteries caught and dispersed a strong enemy concentration to the south of Dormice.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, February 16th.

An official report states:—We occupied Mtariki in the Lujenda Valley on February 3rd. The enemy is now driven out of the area westward of Lujenda.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAID IN DOVER STRAITS.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Admiralty reports:—A flotilla of large enemy destroyers made a swift raid at one o'clock this morning on our patrol forces in the Dover Straits.

They sank a trawler and seven drifters which were hunting submarines.

The destroyers returned northward rapidly before we were able to engage them.

LATER.

A correspondent at Dover relates that the first intimation of the naval fight was firing beginning west of Dover and increasing in intensity as the vessels high-speeded up the Channel at high tide.

The bodies of the British patrol have been recovered.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

ROME, February 16th.

The Commission of Inquiry into the Italian retreat on the Piave has been opened. General Canova is presiding. Signor Orlando, Premier, who attended, explained that no limit was placed on the Commission's powers to establish the responsibilities.

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The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, February 15th.

A Palestine official report states:—Our line was advanced to a depth of two miles on a front of six miles astride the village Mukhmas, north-northeast of Jerusalem, against little opposition.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISORDERS ON ALAND ISLANDS.

LONDON, February 15th.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that a Swedish Expedition has arrived at Aland Islands.

A Swedish gunboat demanded that the Russian soldiers leave the Islands, upon which the Russians destroyed the signal station and blew up munition dumps.

The Bolshevik representative at Stockholm left by Swedish destroyer for the Islands to request the Russians to leave.

IMPORTANT NATURALISATION DECISION.

LONDON, February 15th.

The King's Bench has ruled that a German naturalised in Australia who was fined in London for not complying with the Aliens Registration Order was not entitled to claim that he was a subject of the Empire. The Court ruled that he must be regarded here as an enemy.

BRITAIN'S NOTICE OF REPRISALS.

LONDON, February 15th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Dutch Minister at Berlin handed to Germany on February 15th one month's notice of British reprisals regarding Scholtze Wooley, and that no answer has so far been received.

DANGERS OF A PREMATURE PEACE.

LONDON, February 15th.

Lord Denbigh, in a lecture before the London Chamber of Commerce on German war-aims and the dangers of a premature peace, said that the Germans were manœuvring for a strategic position enabling them to squeeze the British Empire, whose post-war commercial position would depend on the military situation at the peace discussions. We were not asking Australians, Canadians and other Dominion troops to fight for British trade, but for the welfare of the whole Empire. The Americans were combining with us because we were fighting an unscrupulous and burglarious bully.

Lord Denbigh urged the bombing of the Rhine bridges and communications and German ammunition works, thereby making the life of the enemy impossible. If peace were made now Germany would have obtained a position enabling her to break up our Empire in the near future.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, February 15th.

There was a decrease in exports of £3,194,607 and an increase in imports of £3,465,747, compared with January of last year.

BRITISH LABOURITES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 16th.

The French Socialists received the British and Belgian Delegates to arrange for an Inter-Allied Conference.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were of opinion that they could not be satisfied with a halting peace, but it was essential to hold an International Conference for the attainment of complete agreement between all the Allied Socialists.

The Belgian delegates, MM. Huysmans and Bouckere, concurred.

COL ROOSEVELT RECOVERING.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

Col. Roosevelt is recovering, and is leaving hospital shortly.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN LOANS.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

In the Second Chamber the Foreign Minister stated that Holland had proposed joint action with neutrals regarding the annulment of the Russian Foreign Loans, and that Spain had already assisted in the matter.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 15th.

The House of Representatives favourably reported on the billion dollars urgently required for the deficiency of the Appropriation Bill for various military activities. Provision is made to expend \$91,000,000 on the heaviest fort artillery supplementary over \$1,780,000,000 already spent or authorised.

It is intended to erect a plant in France for the manufacture of gases. Over \$27,000,000 are for the aeroplanes bombs asked for.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SUGGESTED POST-WAR TRADE BOYCOTT.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

A referendum of the National Association of Manufacturers was not in favour of the suggested post-war trade boycott of Germany.

BREWERS' GRAIN STOCKS.

NEW YORK, February 15th.

Mr. Hoover has prohibited the breweries from purchasing or malting grain. The brewers have a month's stock in hand.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

NEW ZEALAND'S IMPERATIVE DUTY.

WELLINGTON, February 15th.

Sir J. G. Ward has stated that the Dominion representatives are going to the Imperial Conference as an imperative duty. The reversion of the Pacific Islands to Germany must be prevented, as their restoration would be a calamity.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

COUNT CZERNIN'S OPTIMISM.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

Replying to an address of welcome by the Burgomaster of Vienna on his return from Brestlitovsk, Count Czernin stated that he had received positive assurance that all Austrian war prisoners in Russia would be released. The civil war in Russia and Ukraine was bound to create many difficulties, but he was convinced that an honourable general peace could be obtained if they held out a little longer.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S MANIFESTO.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Emperor, in a manifesto on the occasion of the Ukraine peace, trusts that the gratifying first peace will soon lead to general peace, for suffering humanity reciprocates a neighbourly love of aspiring young people which had sufficient resolution to express its better self.

AN INSPIRED STATEMENT.

An inspired statement in the Vienna papers, reviewing the Brestlitovsk negotiations, says that in view of M. Trotsky's unsatisfactory attitude, the Central Powers strove for a breach on the Eastern Front by making peace with Ukraine, which, moreover, was necessary as the only way of reaching Europe's richest granary, but peace with Ukraine was only possible by conceding the Cholm Government, and declares that the Poles cannot object to this concession, which is based on the principle of self-determination.

The statement adds that military assistance to the Ukrainians may be necessary to protect the transport of the surplus grain against Bolshevik attacks, and concludes that Austria-Hungary is in no way bound by the Russian declaration terminating a state of war. Austro-Hungary has no reason to renounce the armistice, because from the standpoint of International Law a state of war still exists.

UKRAINE GRAIN FOR AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Reichspost announces that Ukraine has agreed to send to Austria all available stocks of grain by July 31st.

An Austrian Committee is proceeding to Kiev to arrange the transport.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

A Berlin telegram states that an extension of the armistice with Roumania is now being discussed.

PARIS, February 15th.

Le Matin states that the Germans still have 32 Divisions of Infantry and several divisions of Cavalry on the Roumanian Front.

THE CLOSING SCENES AT BRESTLITOVSK.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

The German account of the closing scenes at Brestlitovsk shows that the Delegates failed to agree regarding the new Ukrainian frontier south of Brestlitovsk.

The Russian Delegates contended that the proposed new frontier would be strategically disadvantageous to Russia, while the Germans declared it was not a matter of a Russo-German frontier, but a frontier between Russia and the new border States.

After M. Trotsky had announced the withdrawal of Russia from the war, Baron von Kuchlmann affirmed that the Quadruplice was still at war with Russia, and that warlike operations would automatically revive after the lapse of the Armistice.

BRODY RETURNED.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

A message from Vienna states that in accordance with the terms of peace with Ukraine, the Austro-Hungarian troops entered Brody. Thus the last big town in East Galicia is returned to Austria-Hungary.

LABOUR'S MESSAGE TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, February 15th.

The Labour Advisory Board of Wales and Monmouthshire sent a message to Admiral Beatty and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, conveying a resolution which had been unanimously adopted by thousands of workers in shipyards, munition factories, steel, tinplate and spelter works, and railways, paying a tribute to the unflinching courage of the sailors and soldiers, which will inspire us to give of our best in the workshops, conscious that by so doing we are on the sure way to victory, peace and the triumph of true democracy.

DANGER OF BOLSHEVIKISM.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

Interviewed by the *Vossische Zeitung*, M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, expressed a significant sentiment. He said that the Quadruplice must take measures to prevent the spread of Bolshevism, which is endangering civilization.

Referring to Roumania, he declared that the Roumanians had not yet realised the seriousness of their position. "Only after the capitulation of their Army can they secure peace."

EARLIER CABLES.

POLISH CABINET RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

A telegram from Berlin reports the resignation of the Polish Cabinet.

THE FATE OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

ZURICH, February 15th.

A semi-official message from Vienna states:—The fate of the Austrian prisoners in Russia has created alarm. It states they are free, but are without means of subsistence, and that the Bolshevik Government is incapable of organising the means for their repatriation.

DEMONSTRATION IN BRUSSELS.

BELGIAN JUDGES STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

The Germans arrested and sent to Germany three Presidents of the Brussels Court of Cassation for arresting two leaders of the Flemish Activist movement, which had proclaimed the autonomy of Flanders.

The Germans released the two Activists, and the news spread through Brussels like wildfire. Thousands of demonstrators who had assembled in the main square were charged by the police and soldiers. Several were killed and wounded by shooting.

All the Belgian judges struck till the three Presidents were released.

LATEST CABLES.

DUTCH MINISTER REPROBATES GERMAN ACTION.

AMSTERDAM, February 16th.

The Dutch Minister at Brussels energetically reprobated the German authorities for the arrest of the three Belgian judges.

EARLIER CABLES.

THRIFT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that up to the end of last week £352,000,000 of National War Bonds had been sold. He had adopted this system of continuous borrowing as a substitute for a loan, and he now had every hope that it would be successful.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE POPE.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. McKean, Lord Robert Cecil emphatically denied that any disrespect to His Holiness the Pope was involved or intended by the Government not sending more than a formal acknowledgment of the Papal Peace Note, which decision was due to the belief that nothing could be usefully added to President Wilson's Reply.

Referring to the Treaty with Italy which had been published in Petrograd, Lord Robert Cecil said the clause relating to the Pope merely declared that if Italy objected to a Papal representative at the Peace Congress, Great Britain would support the objection because, naturally, only belligerents were entitled to attend.

SKILLED LABOUR FOR SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnamara stated that 3,000 skilled men were going to be released from the Army for shipbuilding.

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FRENCH TREASON TRIAL.

VERDICT OF COURT-MARTIAL.

PARIS, February 15th.

The court-martial has sentenced Bolo Pasha to death; Signor Cavallini, formerly Italian Deputy, who is under arrest at Rome, to death in contumaciam; and M. Porchere, who was Bolo Pasha's agent, to three years' imprisonment.

LATER.

Polo Pasha will be shot at Vincennes. An enormous crowd outside cheered the sentence.

The Court's verdict on the eleven charges against Bolo Pasha was unanimous.

THE SCENE IN COURT.

The Court was crowded. The Prosecutor, Lieutenant Morinet, in a speech, built up the most damning case, recapitulating Bolo's post history, and concluding by declaring this to be the most serious case of treason since the war. As a soldier, and as a patriot mourning with France the death of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, he demanded death sentence on the man who had betrayed his country for ten million francs.

APPEAL.

LATER.

Counsel for Bolo is appealing against the decision.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, February 15th.

In the House of Commons, the Address was adopted without a division.

FRENCH PRESS DELIGHTED.

PARIS, February 15th.

The newspapers express delight at the result of the debate in the House of Commons.

Le Liberté says the solution disperses the clouds and strengthens the Lloyd George Ministry, whose fall would have delighted the enemies of the Entente.

Le Temps notes that any other result would more encourage the German Chancellor to believe it would be enough to persevere in brutally a little longer to bring England to her knees.

The organ emphasises that, except for a few impatient pacifists, the whole of the peoples in Great Britain, as in France, approve of the policy of the Versailles Council.

GERMAN COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, February 15th.

Commenting upon Mr. Lloyd George's speech, *Vorwaerts* states:—In Count Hertling's remarks about the cooling stations no one in Germany saw anything but a light, ironical interpretation of President Wilson's principles as regards the freedom of the seas.

The journal deduces therefrom that the speechmaking across the seas merely creates a new misunderstanding.

LONDON, February 15th. The Times Lobbyist states that the debate on the Address ended without producing any official announcement regarding the Versailles organisation. The delay will harden the Government, since it suggests the postponement of inevitable reforms, whereas the only question in dispute is that of filling certain appointments.

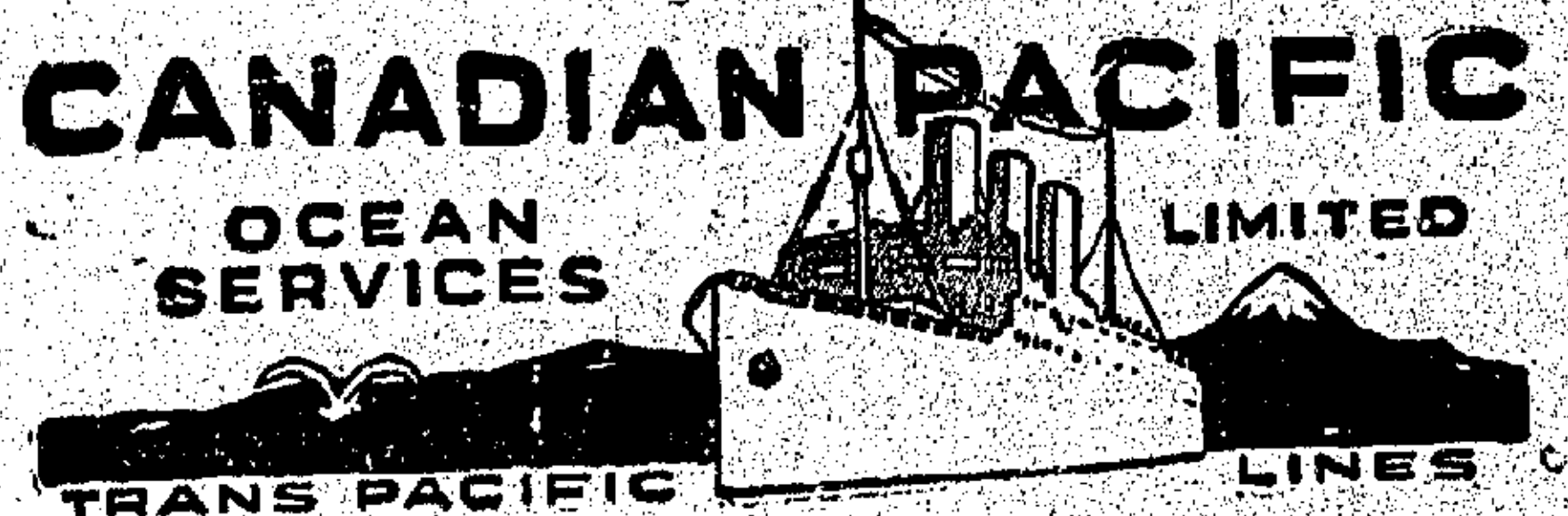
OFFER OF PALACES FOR WOUNDED.

LONDON, February 15th.

It is announced that His Majesty the King's offer of the Palaces called yesterday was made in August, 1914, and also in 1916, but various difficulties prevented acceptance of the offer. His Majesty thought it wiser to give a large sum to the Red Cross than to spend money on alterations on Kensington and St. James Palaces, which are now being used for army comforts work. The question of the employment of Buckingham Palace is still being considered.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Thursday, 21st Feb., noon.
MANILA "LOONGSANG" Fri. 22nd, Feb., 3 p.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 1st Mar., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong when convenient.

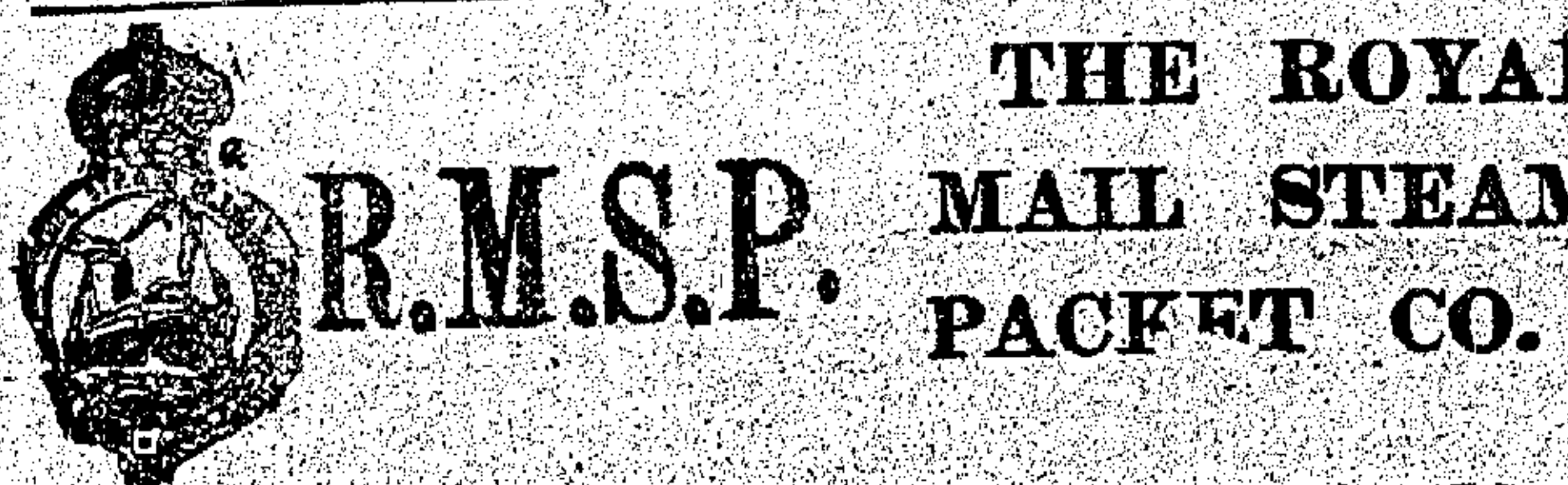
BATANG LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Batang by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Yokohama and Chifu.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT'S EXPORT REGULATIONS, ALL European passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photograph and description affixed thereto. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
Including the Movement of the Local Markets

16 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

THE MISSING "HITACHI MARU"

PASSENGERS FROM HONGKONG.

All hope seems to have been abandoned of discovering the whereabouts of the *Hitachi Maru*, which, early in September last, sailed from Japan on her 27th voyage out, destined to Europe, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

She carried 44 passengers: 13 first class, 13 second class, 9 in the intermediate class and 5 third class. Of these, only five took passage from Japan, they being Mr. A. C. Knight of Johannesburg, who boarded at Moji for Delagoa Bay; Mr. F. G. Horton of Chicago (U.S.A.), from Yokohama to Cape Town; Mr. Jiro Ofuji of Tokyo, bound for Cape Town; and Messrs. Kenkichi Shiraiishi and Kishi Konagai of Tokyo, bound for Liverpool.

The others were:—From Hongkong for Delagoa Bay: Mrs. M. E. Long (Natal, S.A.), Miss E. Menson (Natal, S.A.), Messrs. Y. de A. Montezinho, A. de N. Branquinho, A. B. Carranho, J. dos Santos, A. M. Pereira and M. Carvalho (all bound for Portugal); Mr. and Mrs. K. L. C. Joseph (Rhodesia); Mr. D. P. Perera, of Durban, from Singapore to Delagoa Bay; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Frayes of Siam, and Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Benson, of Johannesburg, from Singapore to Cape Town; Mrs. M. B. Whitaker London from Penang to Cape Town; Mr. V. Doraiswami from Colombo to Cape Town.

The passengers bound for Liverpool were: Mr. A. W. Cross of Surrey, boarding at Shanghai; at Singapore, Messrs. C. Dickinson (London), W. A. Stopani (London), B. de F. Garland (Surrey), M. B. Dempsey (London), A. Seaton (Milan) and P. T. Brocklebank (Manchester); at Malacca, Messrs. S. B. Sawyer (London) and D. H. Patterson (Sussex); and at Colombo, Messrs. Bartlett, R. A. Corie, Allday, C. R. Crawley, A. H. E. Clarke, Hodges, Purdin, J. P. Diving, Romelcand, Lelavara, Lelomani, Ramchand and Velabdas.

GIVES UP.

Tokio, February 9th.
The N.Y.K. *Hitachi Maru*, which was sent to search for the *Hitachi Maru*, has returned, her search being without result.

THE "TOSIO MARU."
From a later report received in Japan it appears that the Japanese steamer *Tosio Maru*, which was reported as attacked and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on January 29th, is still (February 5th) afloat though damaged. The steamer was being taken to the nearest port by a couple of salvage boats at the time the despatch was sent. According to a yet later report all the members of the crew, numbering 83, have been safely landed at Gibraltar.

THE PRICE OF BLOOD.

[BY AN OFFICER.]

There are many curious anomalies in the British Army, but the most amazing of all is the fact that the pay of the soldiers is fixed in inverse ratio to the hardships and dangers he encounters. The further the soldier is from the fighting line the fewer risks he runs, the easier the life he leads, the greater is his pay. Thus the infantry soldier, whose life is the hardest of all, is the worst paid of all.

This anomaly has been made even glaring in the present war in several ways. First of all, by the conditions of modern warfare, which, while they have multiplied many times the proportion of losses in the fighting ranks, and added enormously to the strain which fighting units have to bear, have decreased very greatly the proportion in an army of men upon whom the burden of actual fighting falls.

Do the British public know that of every six men in khaki, only one goes under the enemy's fire, and that this one is almost certain to become a casualty? Do the British public know that the other five men, who run the minimum of risk, get the highest rates of pay?

No praise, for example, can be too high and no reward too great for the services rendered by the combatant elements in the Flying Corps, and the first of the flying men's admirers is the infantry soldier, who sees so much of the game. The infantry soldier, however, wants to know why the 50 per cent. of the Flying Corps who neither fight nor fly—nor in many cases ever leave England—should get so much better pay than he does, and have as well so "easy" a time.

There is a gentleman in the Flying Corps called an equipment officer. He is a non-combatant. Only a limited number of these gentlemen go out of England and those who do go to good quarters in safe places—and the pay of a first-class equipment officer is 24s. 6d. a day more than that of a lieutenant-colonel, who leads a thousand men into battle!

The system which is responsible for these extraordinary anomalies is as follows:—When the price of a man's killing is so high, it is not surprising that a man able to manage commissariat and supply, and so the pay of a man who had charge of a few thousand pounds' worth of stores was fixed at a higher rate than that of a man responsible for the lives of a thousand men.

Relative values have changed since then. We spend millions a day in more easily than we bear, the loss of eight hundred men. Surely, then, the system should be changed, and the fighting man, who bears all the burden and heat of this terrible struggle, and who is doomed, if the struggle lasts long enough, to death or disablement, should be paid a better price for his services—services which in reality no money can adequately reward.—*Daily Express*.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

STATE CONTROL—LORD INCHCAPE'S WARNINGS.

Lord Inchcape presided at the meeting of the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on December 12th. At the outbreak of war, he said, tonnage was freely placed at the disposal of the Government at pre-war and Blue-book rates; the remaining shipping was insufficient for the requirements of trade, and freights rose by simple operation of the law of supply and demand. For the past eight or ten months the Ministry of Shipping had been in complete control of British tonnage and the shipowners and their world-wide organisations, working in harmony, had placed themselves at the service of the nation. These arrangements had required a great deal of friendly and disinterested negotiation and reflected the genius and tact of the Shipping Controller. The scheme of State insurance of ships and cargo, planned some years before the war and instantly available when war broke out, had been of incalculable advantage, for without it the trade of the country would have been brought to a standstill. But he looked forward when the war was over to the release of the shipowners from the position of civil servants and the resumption of their individual initiative. Although owners were still precluded from building ships to replace those lost through enemy action, he was confident that individual effort, if left unfettered, would rapidly regain for our mercantile marine the foremost place in the world. (Applause.)

PRESENT TONNAGE.

When the war broke out the P. & O. and British India Companies had 12 steamers afloat and under construction, with a tonnage of 1,247,232 tons. With the companies they had acquired since the outbreak of the war and the ships they had built their combined fleets now stood at 319 steamers afloat and under construction, with a tonnage of 1,720,179 tons, so that so far as the P. & O. Company was concerned they had the command of 107 steamers with a tonnage of 472,947 tons more than they had at the outbreak of the war. (Applause.) Presiding, he said that they had no intention of disposing of their ships and going out of business, provided they were permitted to carry it on. Despite the shocks, anxieties, and trials which they had daily to endure, if permitted to do so, they were determined to prosecute their world-wide enterprise in the interests of the country, and they hoped without detriment to the shareholders. Germany, he went on to say, had in mind the subjugation of Britain could best be achieved by the destruction of our mercantile marine; we were told that the submarine menace had reached its high-water mark and was declining; he hoped that this was the case. There was a disposition on the part of a certain section of the people of this country to wrest their business from shipowners and to work British shipping as a national affair. He was sanguine enough to hope that no Government would be so ill-advised as to kill the shipping industry of the British Empire by trying to work it as a Government concern; for an attempt to interfere with or control British shipping without the power to control also that of other countries would bring it to ruin. Shipowners, he said, seek no Government assistance, but in want of Government interference with their business when the Defence of the Realm Act shall no longer be necessary. If shipping were nationalised other industries would inevitably follow, income tax would disappear and we should soon be living on each other; there would no longer be room for private enterprise, and the Government of that day would surely suffer from an attack of official indigestion. (Laughter.)

WHAT IS WEALTH?

There was a curious idea in some quarters that wealth consisted of money, while, as a matter of fact, money was merely a measure of value, a convenience for the settlement of differences in transactions, abolishing the old system of bartering one form of goods or property for another. The wealth of the country did not consist of money, so-called; it was made up among other things of land and houses, factories, ships, and railways, either at home or abroad, promises to pay by other nations, the produce of the soil, including that obtained from garden allotments, furniture, clothing, horses and harness, the village pig, cocks and hens, and, above all, the brains, the skill, the capacity, the thrift, and the industry of the people. (Hear, hear.) How many of those present there that day, the supposed wealthy proprietors of the P. & O., could produce £10,000 or even £5,000 that afternoon without realising some of their assets or borrowing from their bankers? He very much doubted whether any of the directors could—he was perfectly sure the Chairman could not. (Laughter.)—and if we all became sellers, there would be no buyers, and if we all became borrowers there would be no lenders. Our soldiers and our sailors could not be fed and clothed on bits of factories or on slices of ships, and even an acre of land would not take the place of munitions. The Socialistic doctrines of which they heard so much would all go overboard when they came to be seriously considered or examined, and our economic structure, which encouraged enterprise, industry, and thrift, would be pronounced the best in the interests of the country. As to future prospects, if in the current year they succeeded in covering expenses, depreciation, and contingencies, and in giving their shareholders the proposed modest dividend on the large amount of capital employed, they would be justified in being thankful. The report was adopted.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 18th, at 12.10.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure had decreased moderately at Vladivostok, and slightly over the Philippines; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone remains stationary, and fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.50 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.02 inches, against an average of 2.47 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, strong to fresh, fine.
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA



Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment.

Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Post.

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A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores us our health when we lose it" and it "preserves our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine.

Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.

In boxes, 1s. 6d. each, 1/6 & 2/6.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



832 per case.

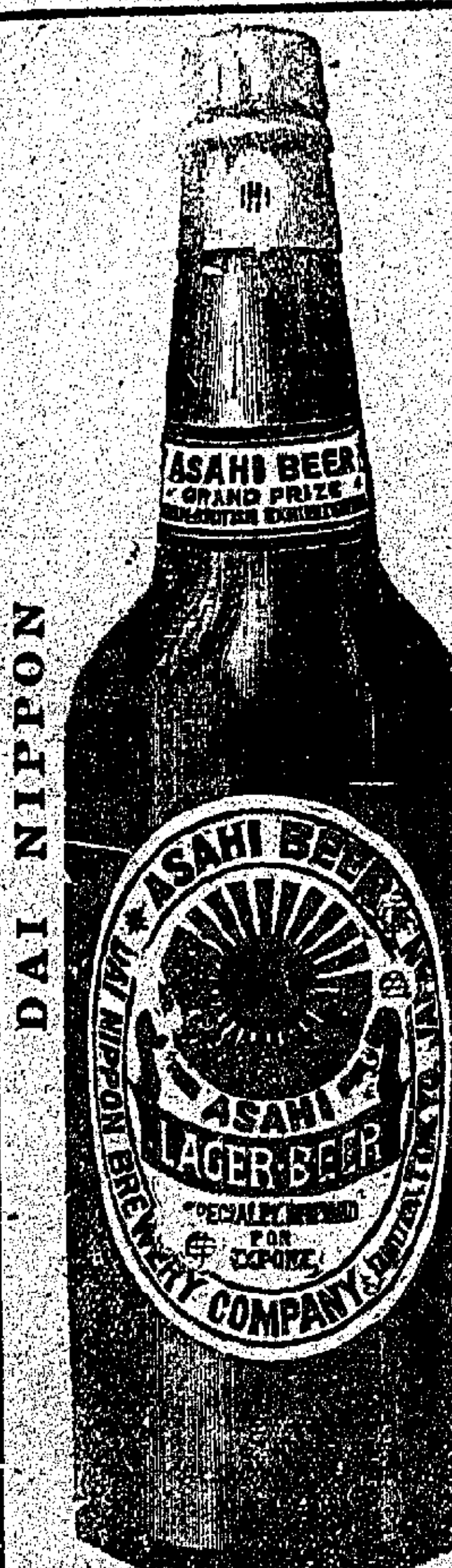
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DAI NIPPON BREWERY TOKYO CO.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Feb. 3 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 19th Feb., at Noon.
"HAIKUN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 26th Feb., at Noon.

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	1817	1917		

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

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STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave STONS about	Due at MARSEILLES, if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA. FUSHIMI MARU (WEDNESDAY, 19th Mar., at 10 A.M.)

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA. IYO MARU (WEDNESDAY, 19th Mar., at 10 A.M.)

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. KITANO MARU (THURSDAY, 20th Mar., at 11 A.M.)

K O B E ... Y. TOROFU MARU (SATURDAY, 23rd Feb.)

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
FERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	28,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	25,000	SAT., 27th Apr.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Fersia Maru" call at Shanghai.

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ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SRIYO MARU	14,000 "

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA: V. SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 14th Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES (AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT) APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 19th Feb., at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"ROSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 746.

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